

**Portland Police Bureau
Training Division
In-Service 2009
Tactical Update Foot Pursuits
Lesson Plan Outline and Presentation**

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| I. Course Title: | Tactical Update Foot Pursuits |
| II. Instructor: | Training Division Staff |
| III. Date/Time: | 2009 In-Service |
| IV. Training Audience: | Sworn |
| V. Course Goal: | To have officers updated in the tactical procedures and information in the area of foot pursuits. |
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| VI. Performance Objectives | <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction2. At the conclusion of this course, officers should have a clear understanding of:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How a Foot Pursuit is defined• How Tactical Apprehension Strategies are applied.3. At the conclusion of this course, officers should have the ability to identify certain behaviors that a subject may display during a foot pursuit which may indicate that the subject is armed.4. Officers should be able to evaluate a situation and determine if a "Foot Pursuit" is the best tactical action and if termination is a feasible option.5. Officers should be familiar with the changes in dynamics when transitions from a "Foot Pursuit" to a "Tactical Apprehension" take place.6. Officers should know what the "Foot Pursuit" restrictions are and why they are in place. |
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VI. Course Outline

1. Introduction
2. Foot Pursuit –vs- Tactical Apprehension Strategies



3. Fleeing Subjects / Indicators



4. Pursuit Transitions



5. Pursuit Termination



6. Restrictions



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1. Introduction

In recent months, several tactical situations have brought to light some questions regarding foot pursuits and their associated tactics. Some of the officers involved in these situations, along with supervisors, have shared some of their observations and concerns on this topic. This presentation is a result of officer input, information gathered at shooting debriefs and research. Officers should have an improved perspective concerning foot pursuits in general and the options that are available to them.

2. Foot Pursuit versus Tactical Apprehension

A. Foot Pursuit Defined

A foot pursuit by definition is: A pursuit on foot by officer(s) where *constant visual contact* is maintained at all times, and the subject is *readily capable of being apprehended* by the pursuing officer(s). Officer may re-engage in the foot pursuit when they regain visual contact and the subject is readily capable of being apprehended.

The safety of the officer and the public should be the overriding consideration in determining whether a foot pursuit should be initiated or continued

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B. Threat Assessment

Before engaging a threat in a foot pursuit officers should conduct a threat assessment of the situation. To aid in this assessment, officers should consider the following:

Who am I chasing?

What would be gained by pursuing the subject?

Where

How much help do I have?

Who are you preparing to engage? Do you have prior knowledge about this person or are you familiar with their past behaviors towards the police?

Consider also what type of activity this person has been engaged in and make note of their overall behavior. Behavior of the subject can give you clues to how this person may react or maybe you want to wait for cover before approaching.

What is your environment like; give tactical consideration for pedestrians, traffic, and the neighborhood. What is the terrain like, are you in a park, downtown or residential area.

How far off is your cover?

C. Tactical Apprehension Strategies

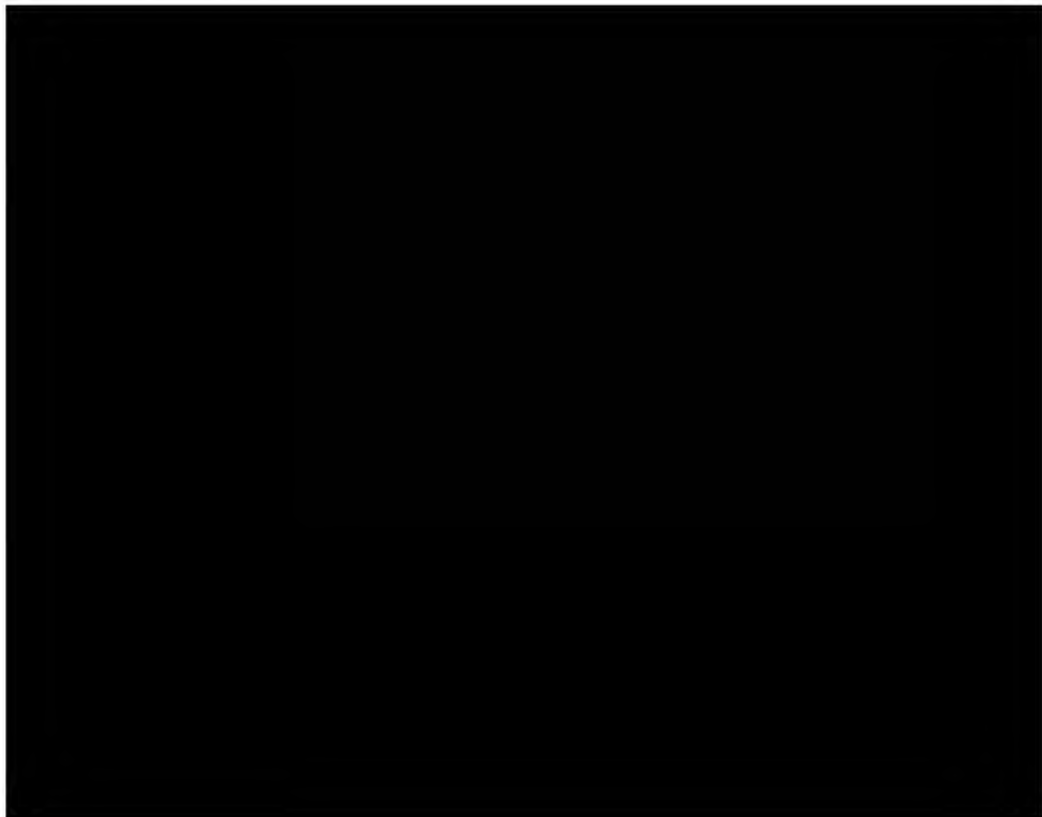
When a foot pursuit transitions into a tactical apprehension, the following strategies may be applied:



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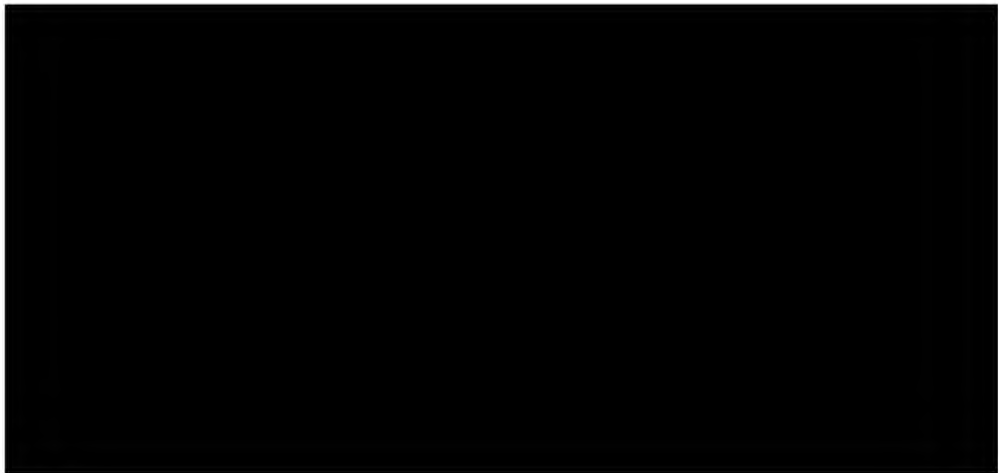
3. Displayed Behaviors of a Subject



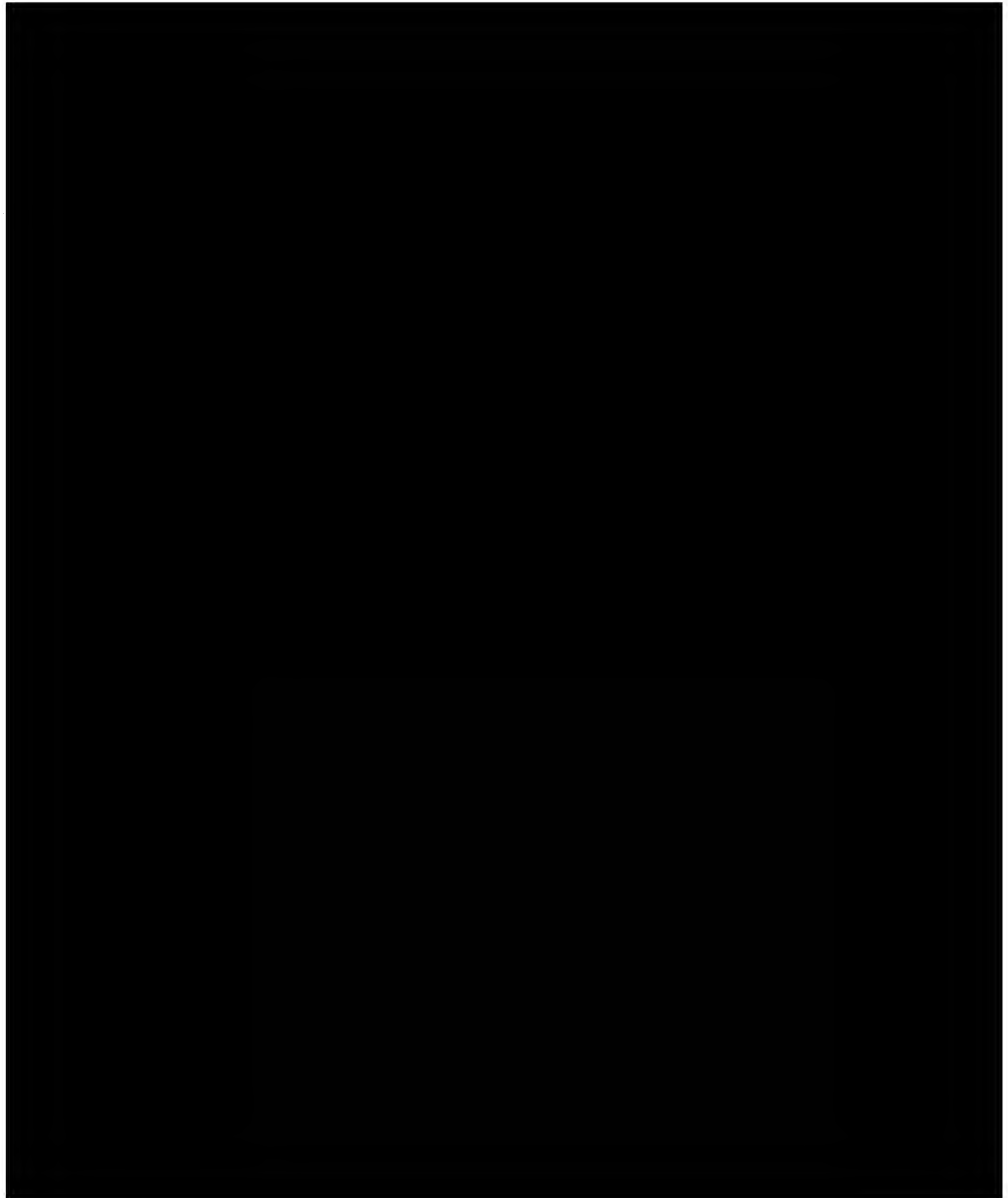
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4. Pursuit Transitions



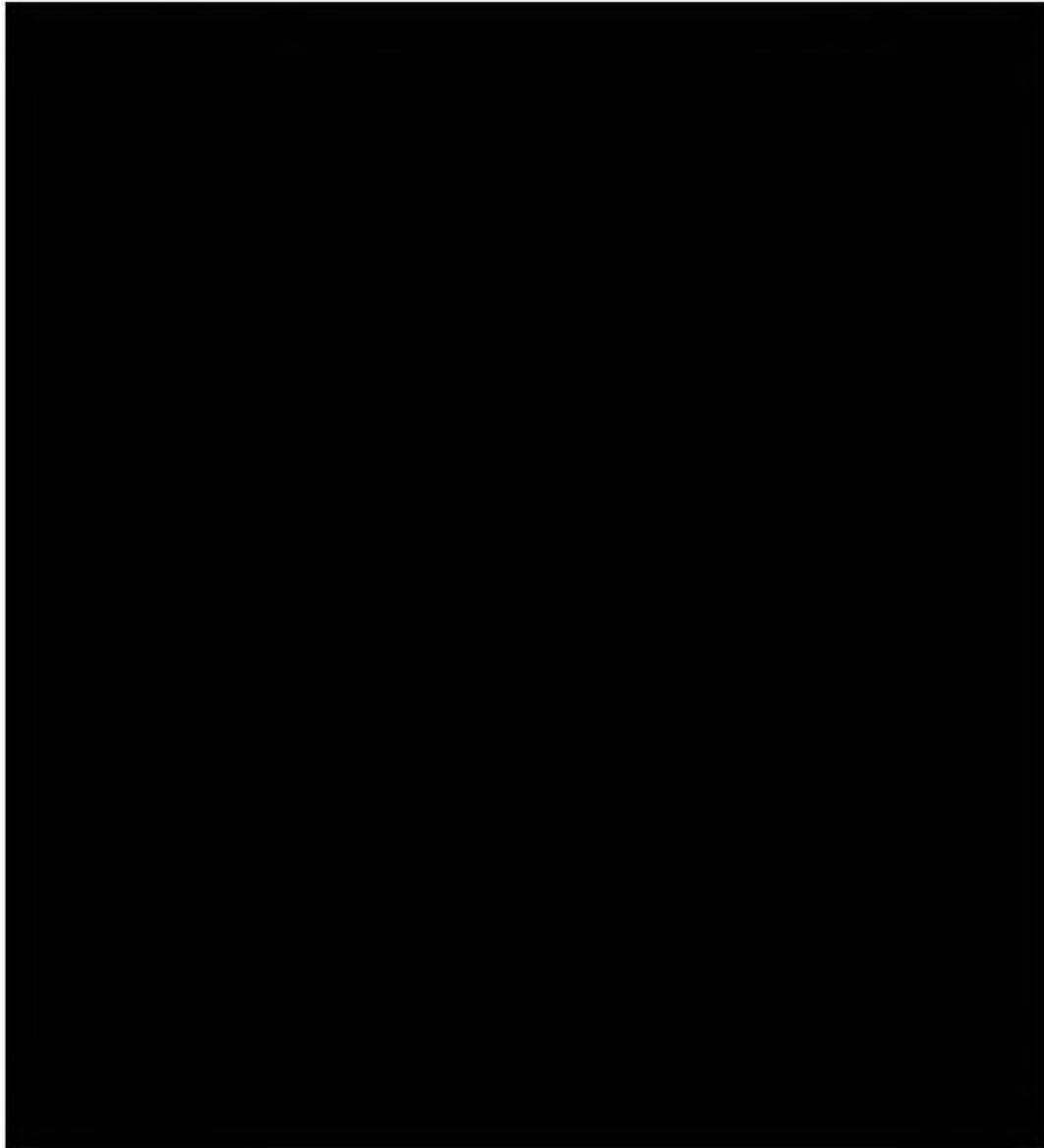
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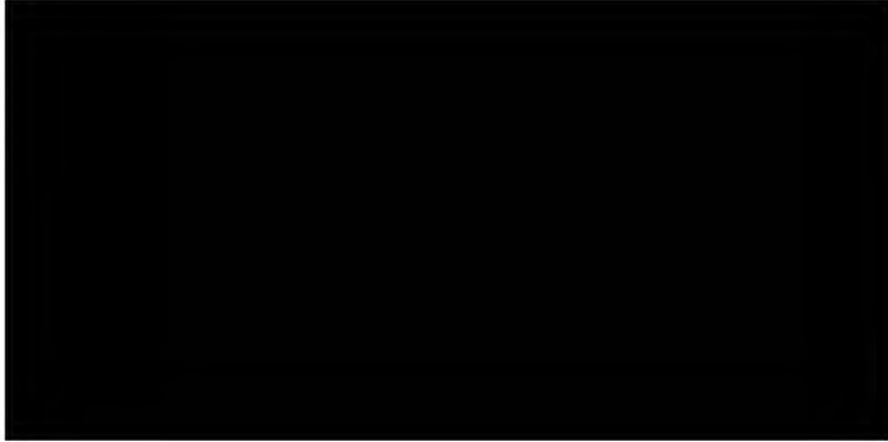
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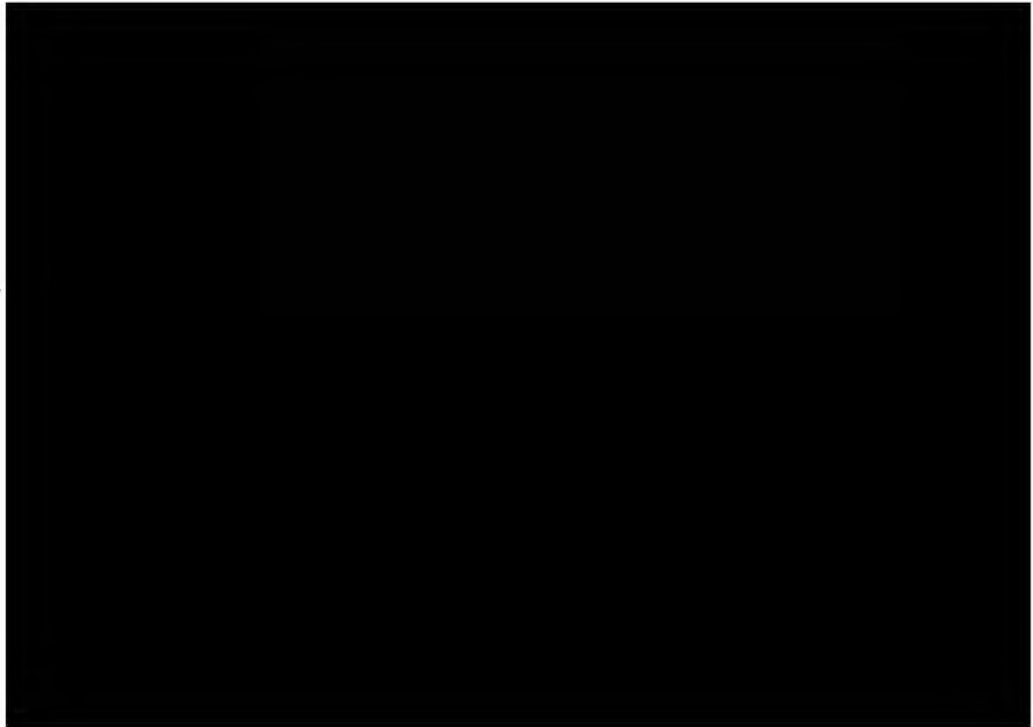
5. Pursuit Termination



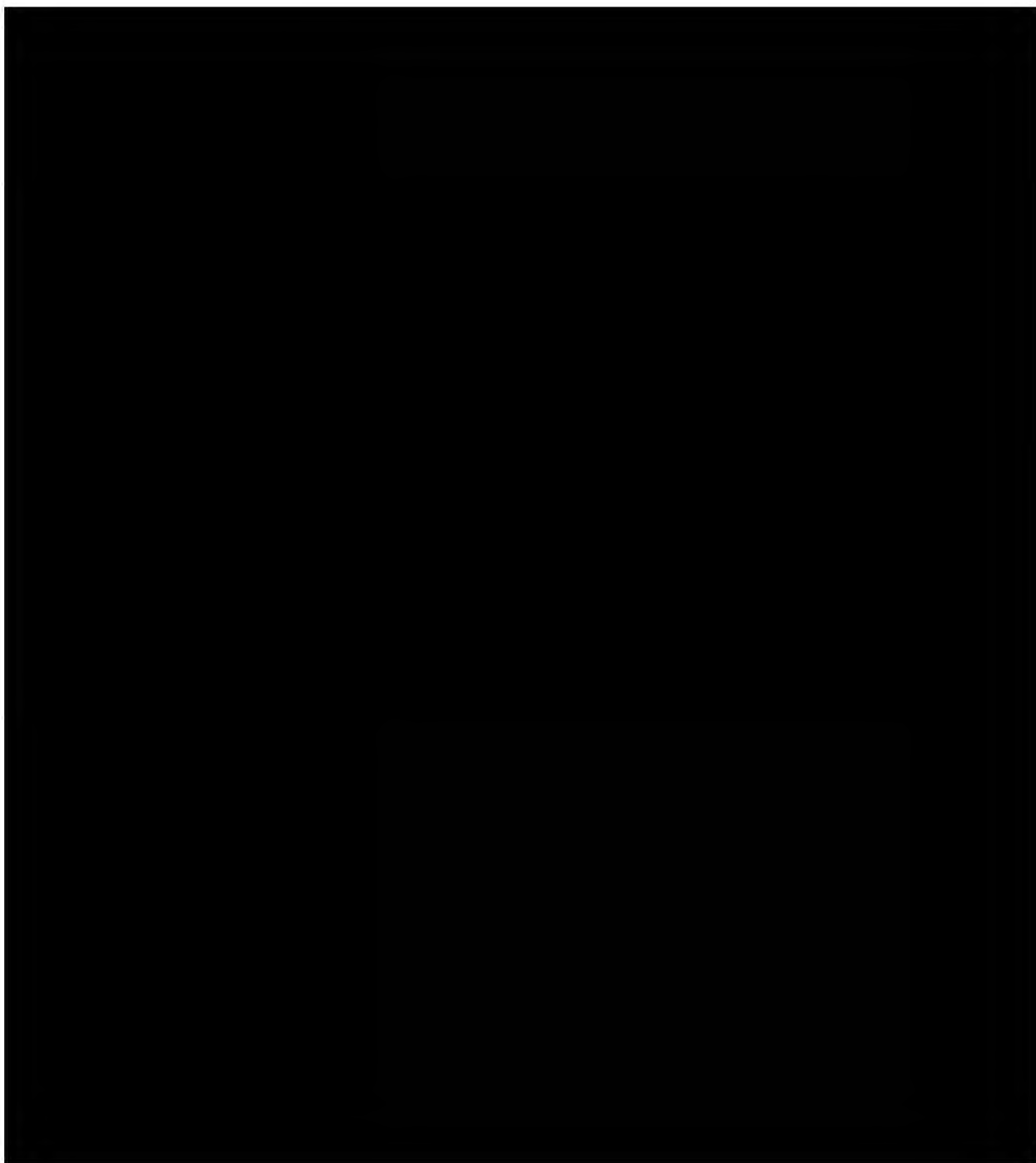
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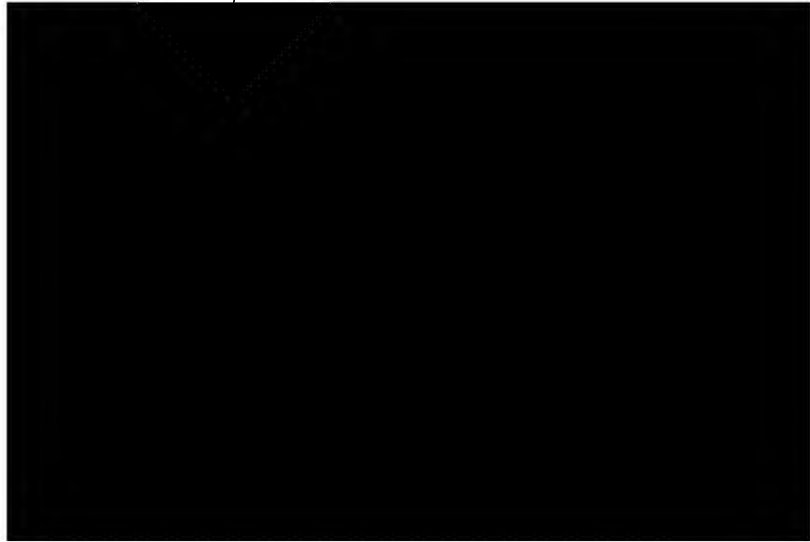
6. Restrictions



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In-Service 2009

- Portland Police Bureau
- Training Division
- Foot Pursuits



Foot Pursuit Defined

- Foot Pursuit:
- A pursuit on foot by officer(s) where constant visual contact is maintained at all times, and the suspect is readily capable of being apprehended by the pursuing officer(s)

Considerations

- The safety of the officer and the public should be the overriding consideration in determining whether a foot pursuit should be initiated or continued
- Conducting a good threat assessment will assist you in your pursuit decisions

Threat Assessments

- Before an officer engages a threat, some sort of threat assessment should take place
- To aid in this assessment we should consider the following:
 - Who am I chasing
 - What would be gained by pursuing the subject
 - Where am I (Cover, escape routes.....)
 - How much help do you have

Threat Assessments

The “Who”

- Consider who we are preparing to engage with
- Does this person have:
 - Prior history with police
 - Do officers have personal knowledge of past behavior with this person

Threat Assessments

The “What”

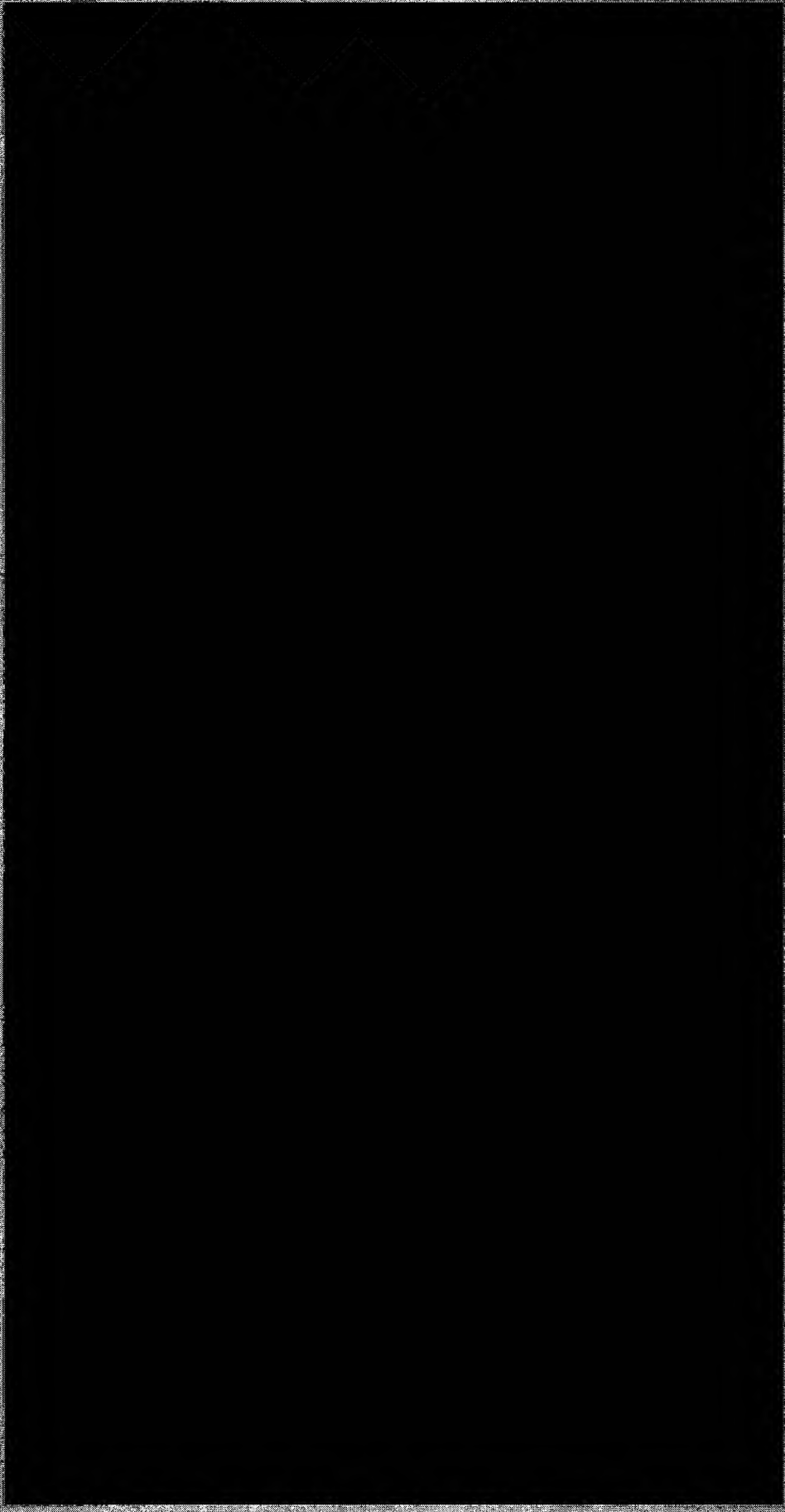
- What activity has this person or persons been involved in
- What are they doing from a behavioral standpoint
- What are some of the possible outcomes of engagement

Threat Assessments

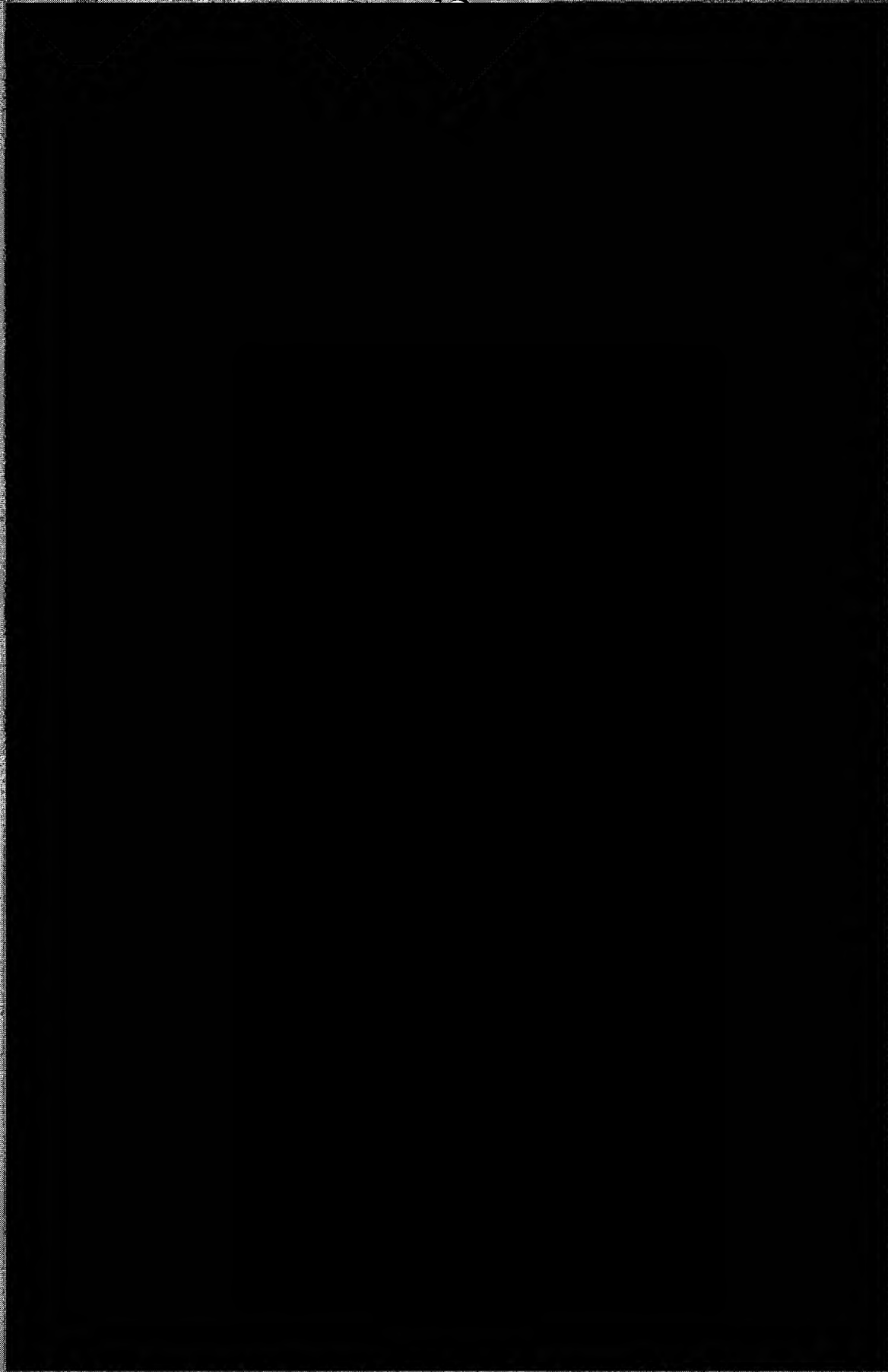
The “Where”

- Where are you?
 - Environment
 - Pedestrians
 - Traffic
 - Neighborhood
 - Terrain
 - Park
 - Downtown
 - Residential
 - Distance from other resources
 - Cover
 - Less Lethal

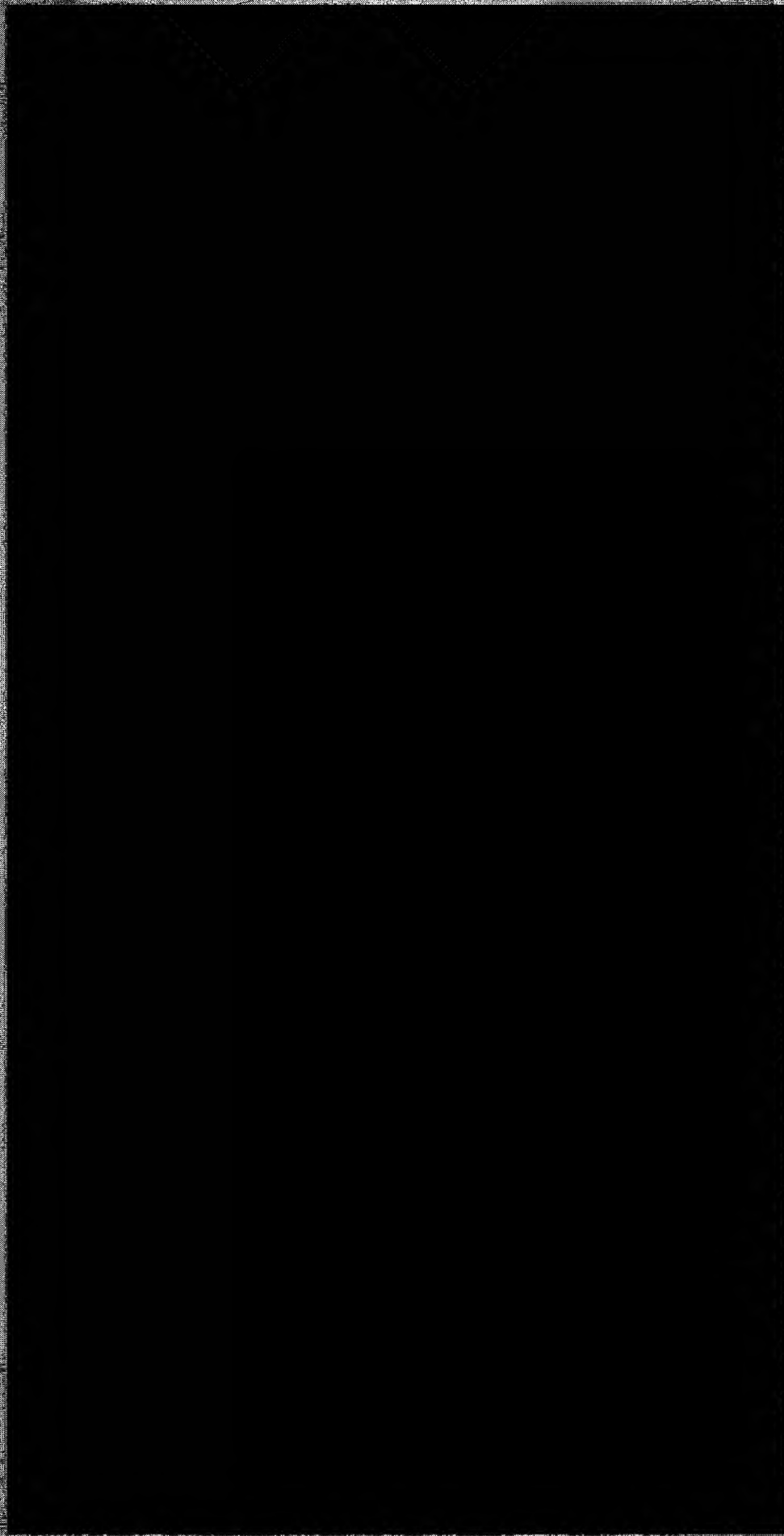
Tactical Apprehension Strategies



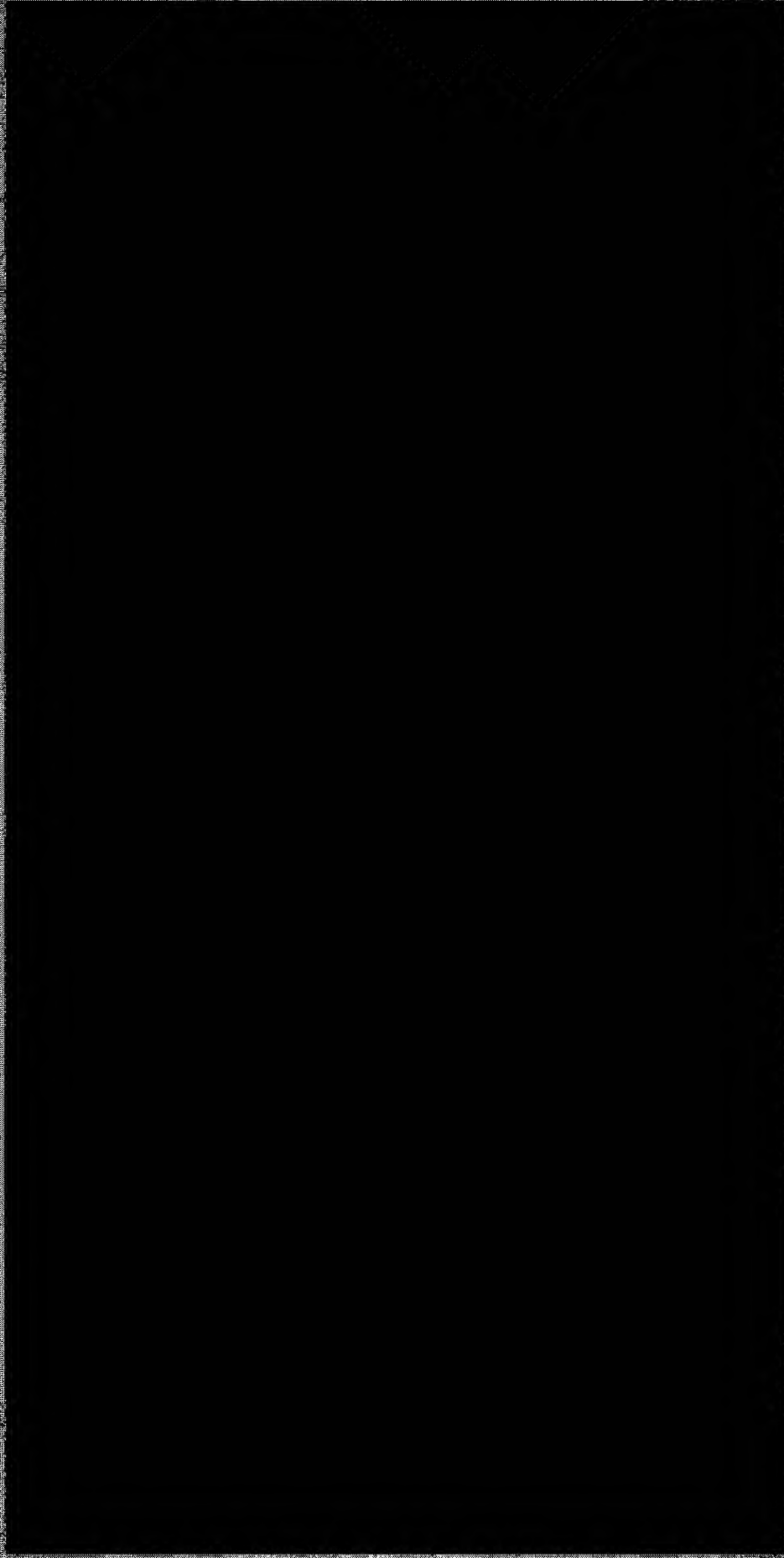
Looking Back... Targeting



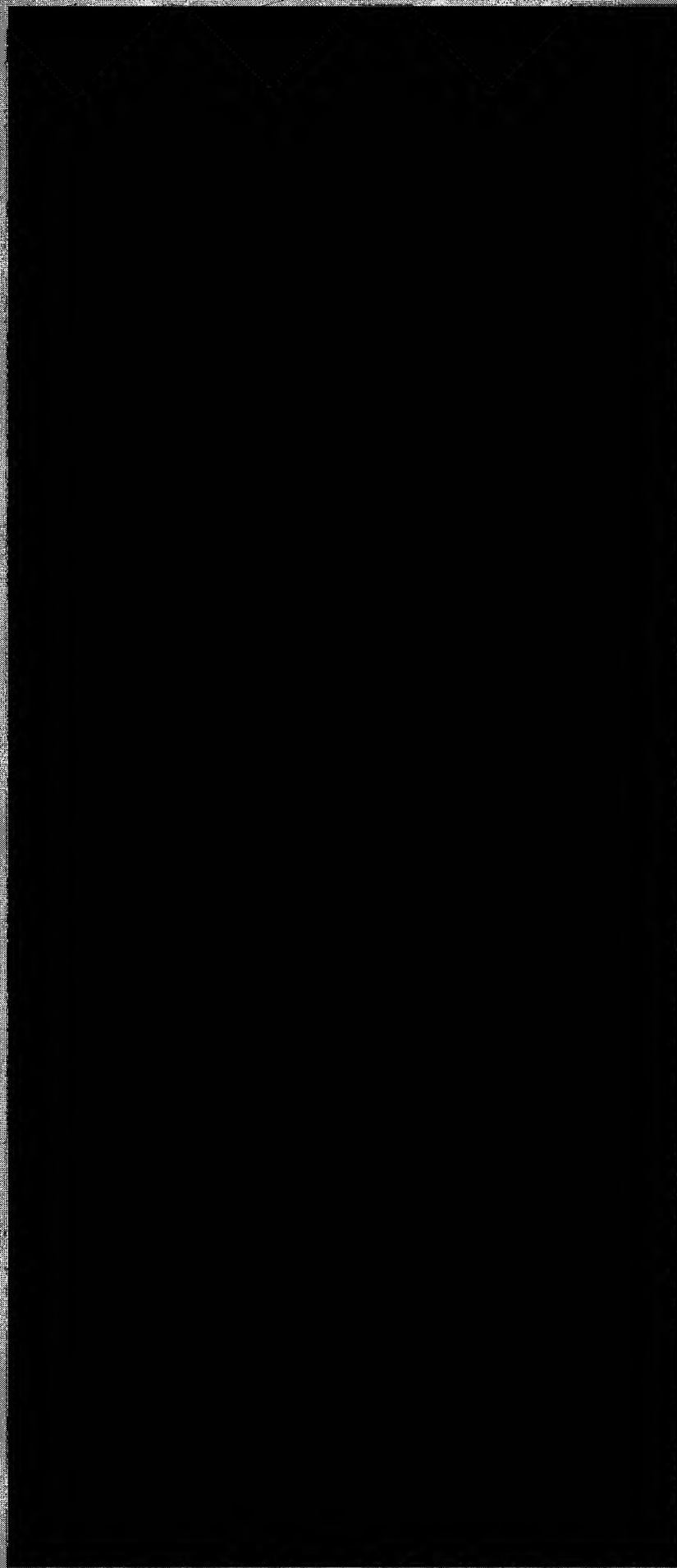
Change in Stride



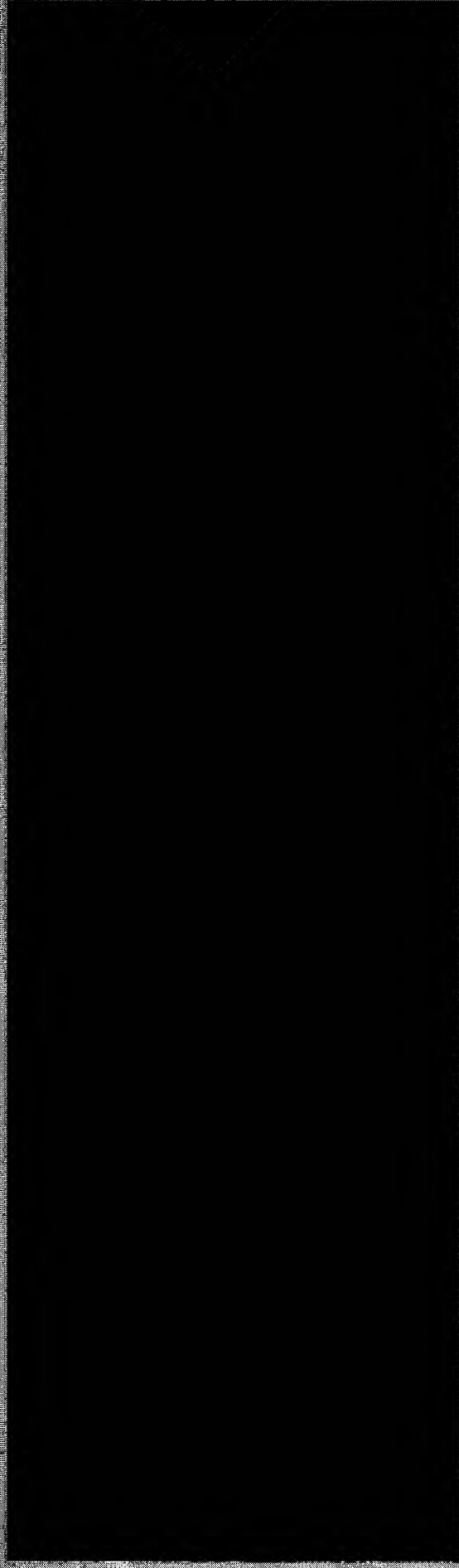
Hand and Arm Movement



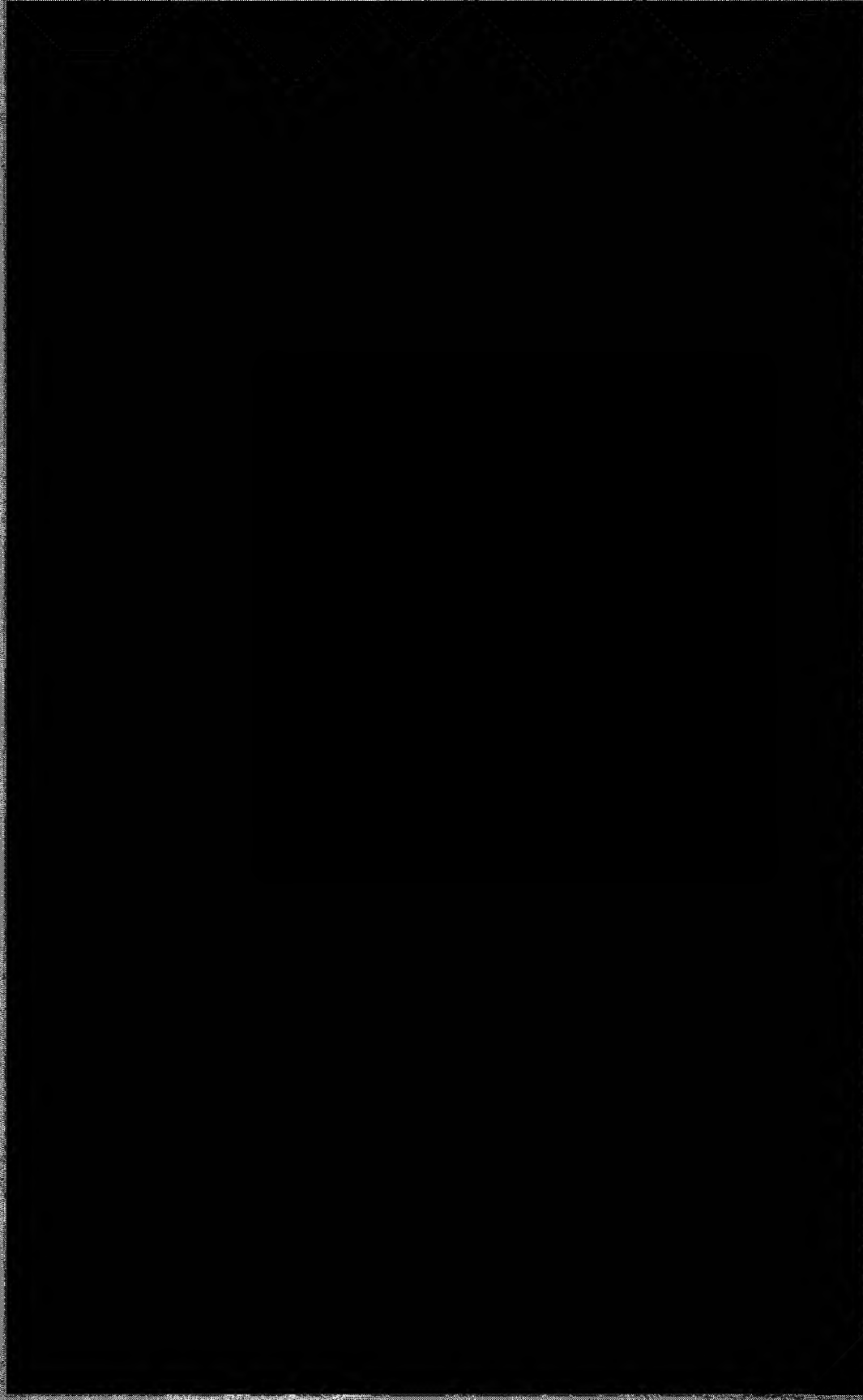
Arm Movement



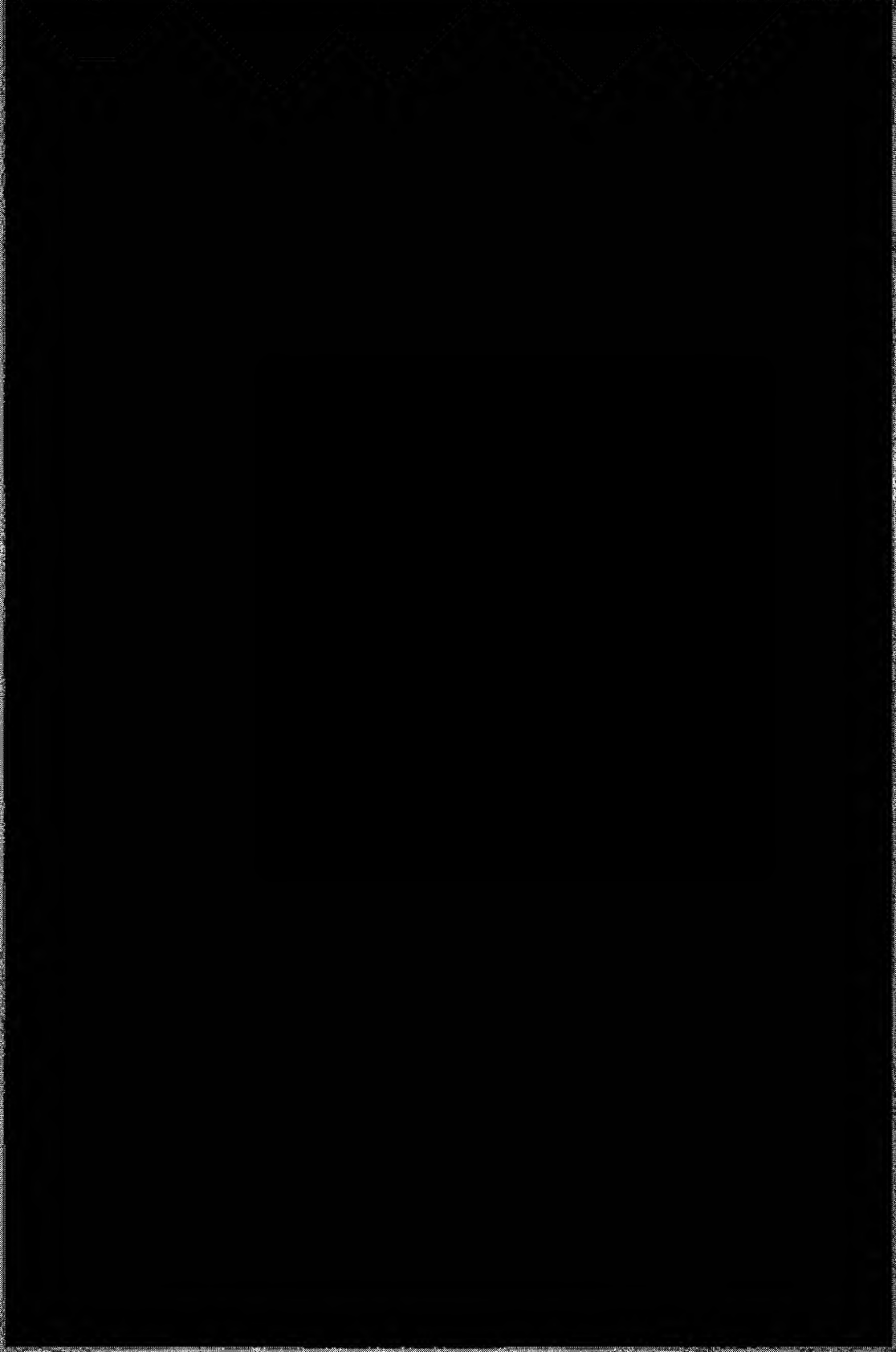
- Guarding/ Security Checking



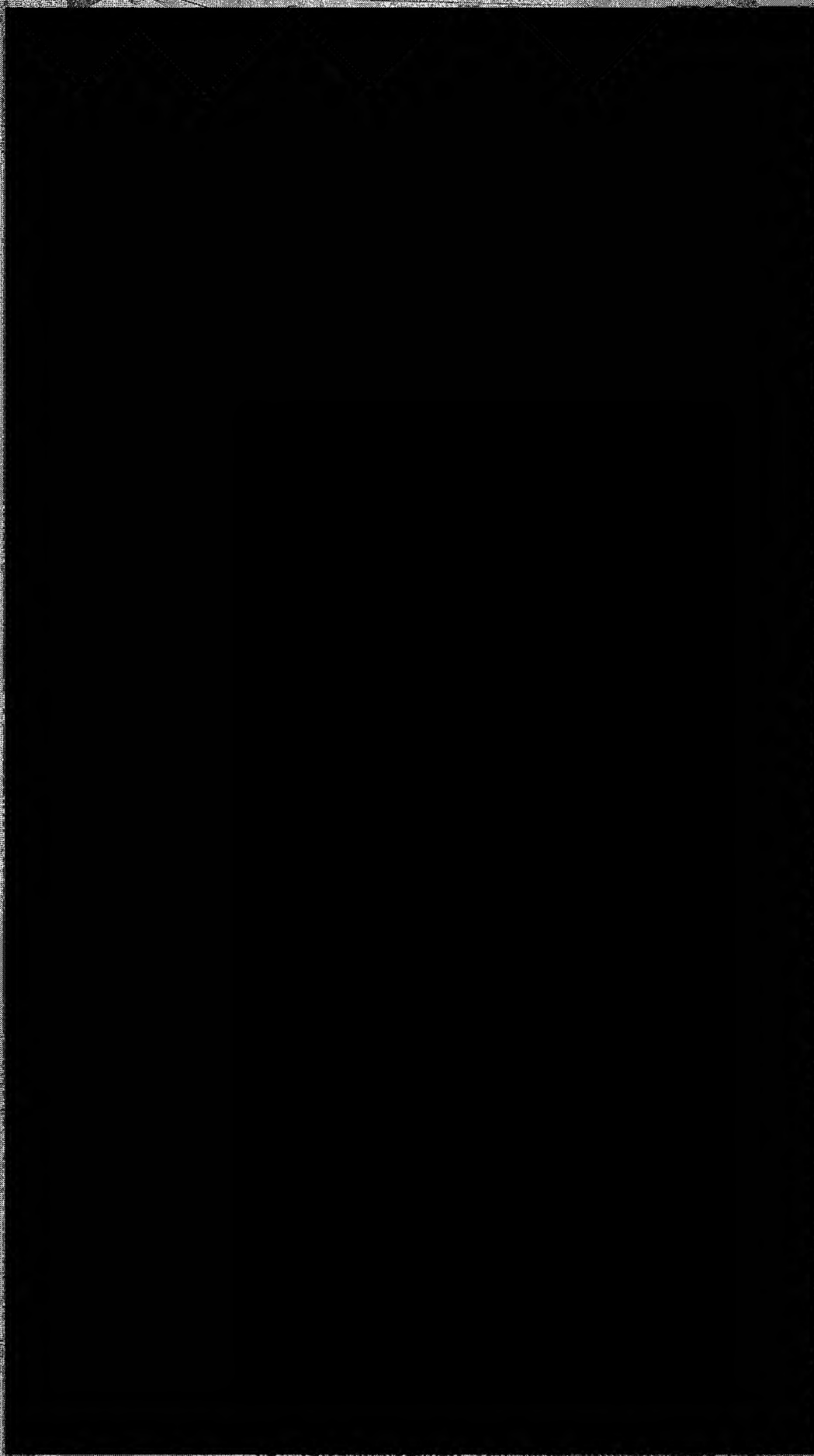
Examples of Guarding



Examples of Guarding



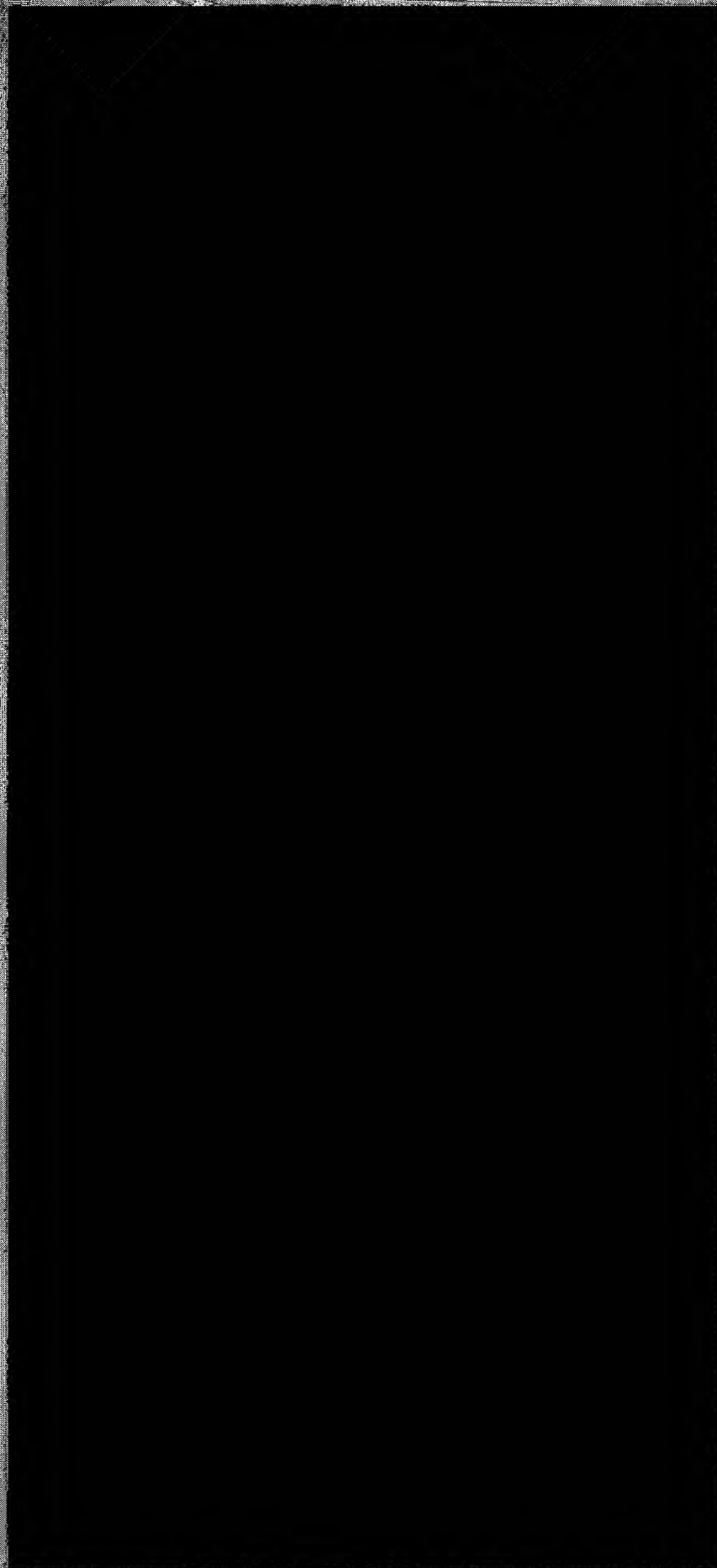
Pursuit Transition



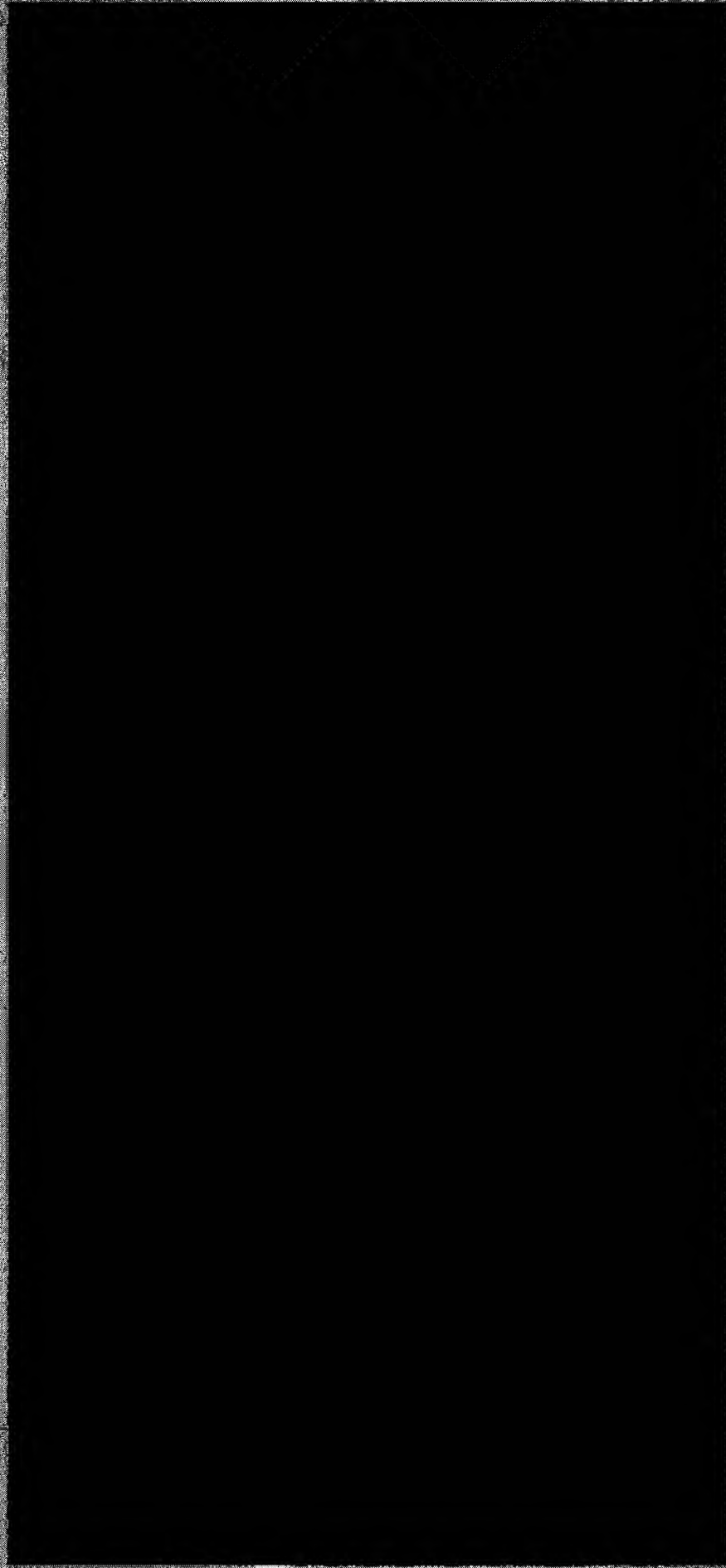
Information

- When tactically feasible you should broadcast information on the following:
- Officers Location
- Suspect Description
- Any changes in circumstances
- Suspect Behavior

Corners



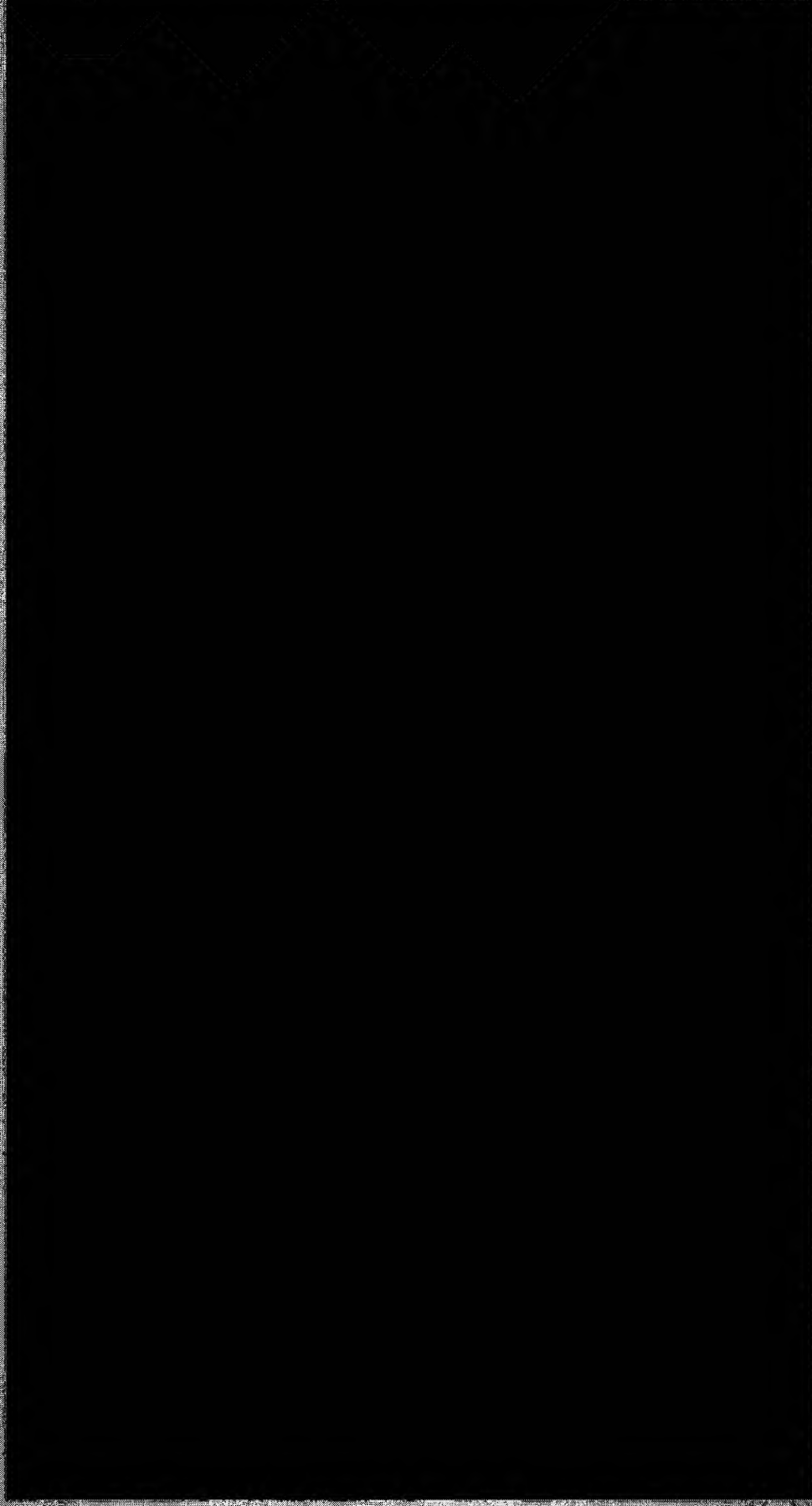
Fences



Pursuit Termination

1. Losing sight of the suspect
2. Physical Termination
3. Suspect Surrenders

Losing Sight of the Subject



Physical Termination

- Use the correct technique
- Use correct custody procedures
- If you can , wait for your cover

Subject Surrenders

- Possible assault tactic by the subject
- Keep your distance if possible
- Wait for your cover if possible
- Exercise available options for control

Tactical Disengagement

- Tactical disengagement is always an option to officers
- Do not hesitate to disengage if you feel that the situation goes beyond reasonable limits of safety for the officers, general public and the subject being pursued

Restrictions 630.15

- 1. Armed suspects unless, in extreme circumstances, no other alternative strategy is feasible and a delay in the apprehension of the suspect would present a threat of death or serious physical injury to others.
- 2. In the event that a suspect enters a building, structure, wooded area or otherwise isolated area sworn members, unless in extreme circumstances, will not pursue suspects into these areas without sufficient cover present.
- 3. If the sworn member believes that the danger to the pursuing sworn member or the public outweighs the necessity for immediate apprehension.
- 4. If the sworn member is disarmed.
- 5. If the sworn member loses contact with BOEC and no other means of communication exists.
- 6. If the sworn member loses visual contact of the suspect (s) for more than a brief period of time (1-2 seconds).
- 7. The sworn member is not familiar with and is unable to communicate the direction of travel or location sufficient enough for other sworn members to assist.
- 8. The sworn member is unsure of his/her location.
- 9. If instructed to do so by a supervisor.

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- Foot Pursuits